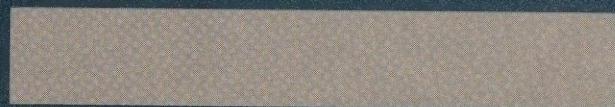
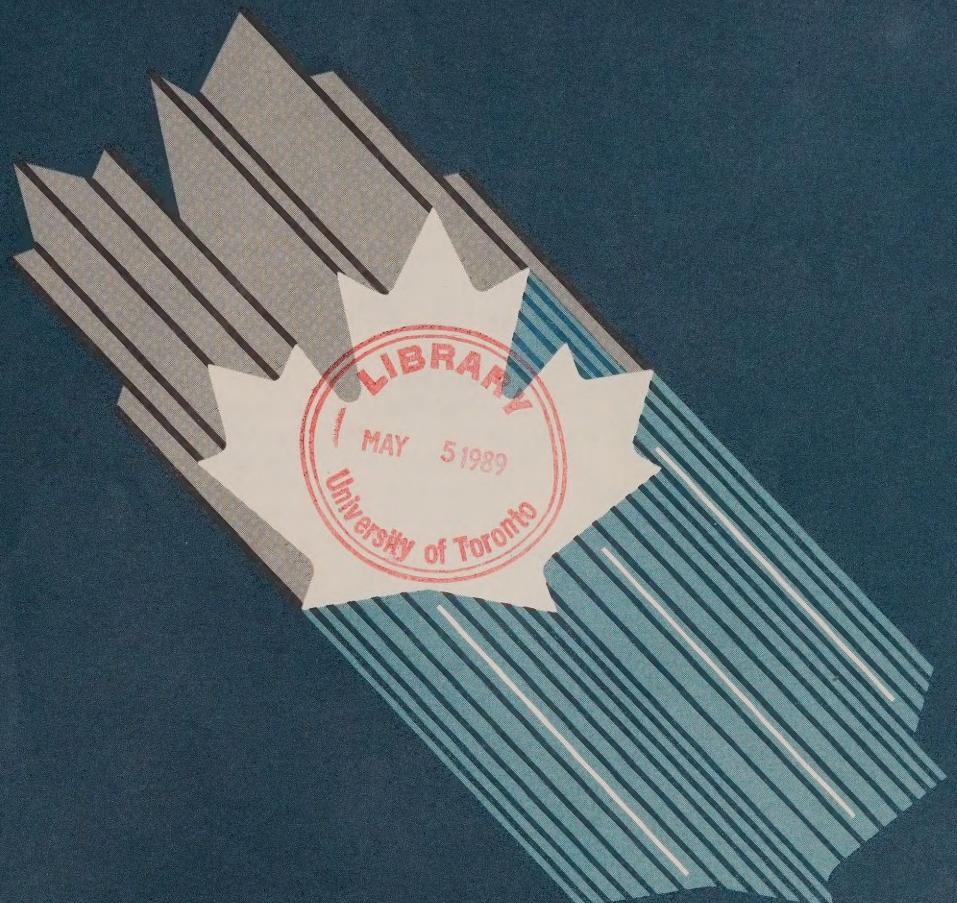


CAI
ISTI
-1988
C59

I N D U S T R Y
P R O F I L E



3 1761 11764796 6



Industry, Science and
Technology Canada

Industrie, Sciences et
Technologie Canada

**Commercial Education
and Training Services**

Canada

Regional Offices

Newfoundland

Parsons Building
90 O'Leary Avenue
P.O. Box 8950
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland
A1B 3R9
Tel: (709) 772-4053

Prince Edward Island

Confederation Court Mall
Suite 400
134 Kent Street
P.O. Box 1115
CHARLOTTETOWN
Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8
Tel: (902) 566-7400

Nova Scotia

1496 Lower Water Street
P.O. Box 940, Station M
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia
B3J 2V9
Tel: (902) 426-2018

New Brunswick

770 Main Street
P.O. Box 1210
MONCTON
New Brunswick
E1C 8P9
Tel: (506) 857-6400

Quebec

Tour de la Bourse
P.O. Box 247
800, place Victoria
Suite 3800
MONTRÉAL, Quebec
H4Z 1E8
Tel: (514) 283-8185

Ontario

Dominion Public Building
4th Floor
1 Front Street West
TORONTO, Ontario
M5J 1A4
Tel: (416) 973-5000

Manitoba

330 Portage Avenue
Room 608
P.O. Box 981
WINNIPEG, Manitoba
R3C 2V2
Tel: (204) 983-4090

Saskatchewan

105 - 21st Street East
6th Floor
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan
S7K 0B3
Tel: (306) 975-4400

Alberta

Cornerpoint Building
Suite 505
10179 - 105th Street
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5J 3S3
Tel: (403) 495-4782

British Columbia

Scotia Tower
9th Floor, Suite 900
P.O. Box 11610
650 West Georgia St.
VANCOUVER, British Columbia
V6B 5H8
Tel: (604) 666-0434

Yukon

108 Lambert Street
Suite 301
WHITEHORSE, Yukon
Y1A 1Z2
Tel: (403) 668-4655

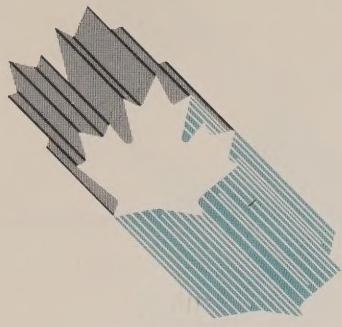
Northwest Territories

Precambrian Building
P.O. Bag 6100
YELLOWKNIFE
Northwest Territories
X1A 1C0
Tel: (403) 920-8568

For additional copies of this profile contact:

*Business Centre
Communications Branch
Industry, Science and
Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5*

Tel: (613) 995-5771



INDUSTRY

PROFILE

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES

1988

Publications
ISTI
-1988
C59

FOREWORD

• • • • •

In a rapidly changing global trade environment, the international competitiveness of Canadian industry is the key to survival and growth. This Industry Profile is one of a series of papers which assess, in a summary form, the current competitiveness of Canada's industrial sectors, taking into account technological and other key factors, and changes anticipated under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. Industry participants were consulted in the preparation of the papers.

The series is being published as steps are being taken to create the new Department of Industry, Science and Technology from the consolidation of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion and the Ministry of State for Science and Technology. It is my intention that the series will be updated on a regular basis and continue to be a product of the new department. I sincerely hope that these profiles will be informative to those interested in Canadian industrial development and serve as a basis for discussion of industrial trends, prospects and strategic directions.

1. Structure and Performance

Structure

The industry consists of establishments engaged in the commercial delivery of education and training services. These services are delivered outside the formal public education system and are provided on a fee or contract basis (direct payment by purchaser). The industry is made up of four major components: firms that specialize in providing education and training services; private schools that rely on tuition fees for their operating revenues; businesses whose product or service have some education or training activity attached to it; and universities and colleges that sell some of their services commercially. There are also a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and representative associations that act as brokers of education and training services supplied by public institutions and, to a lesser extent, the other three components of the industry.

The industry is characterized by a diverse number of small firms, consultants, companies and public and private sector institutions, which supply equally varied services to domestic and international markets. As a result, statistics about commercial education and training services are either not available, incomplete, or do not give an accurate view of the range of activities of the industry.

The domestic and international markets for commercial education and training services are significant. In 1988, Canadian businesses spent an estimated \$5.5 billion to \$6 billion providing three million employee education and development courses, and it appears this market is growing. Over the past 18 months, some provincial governments have highlighted the need to develop domestic human resources adequately to ensure Canada's competitiveness in the future. This points to an increasing need for public and private education and training services to develop human resources to meet the anticipated demands of the domestic work force.

In industrial economies such as Canada's, domestic demand for commercial education and training services is largely served by domestic suppliers. There is very little trade between industrialized countries, except in some specialized training areas where the expertise is not widely available or where students wish to study abroad. In most cases, foreign suppliers can rarely compete against the on-site advantage of domestic organizations. Most international trade in commercial education and training services flows from industrialized countries towards less developed countries (LDCs) or newly industrialized countries (NICs). These countries cannot meet their own requirements for such services.

Minister

Canada



Industry, Science and
Technology Canada

Industrie, Sciences et
Technologie Canada

A review of suppliers of commercial education and training services provides insight into the different types of operations and their services. Firms that provide specialized education and training programs and services make up the first component of the industry. Services include the production of manuals and training videos, as well as curriculum design, train-the-trainer programs and evaluation and design of training needs. These firms are part of the growing private-sector activity in commercial education and training services. Domestic clients include companies and government departments seeking to upgrade employee skills and productivity. Internationally, these firms provide services to countries through contracts received from aid and development organizations like the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. These services are also being purchased directly by foreign governments and companies on a purely commercial basis.

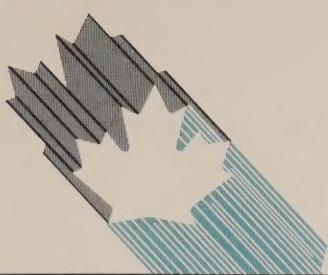
The second component consists of private schools, of which there are two types. The first type is the independent school in Canada that delivers public education (primary and secondary) school curriculum for a fee. There are 1000 such schools and they operate independently from local school boards and provincial departments of education. Independent schools are part of the commercial education and training services industry because they rely primarily on tuition fees for revenue.

Independent schools in Canada market their services both domestically and internationally. Internationally, they have particularly relied on attracting students from newly industrialized countries like Hong Kong and Singapore. More recently, there has been an influx of students from Mexico and other Central American and South American countries. A sub-group of these schools is the "visa" school which exclusively teaches the last few years of high school and prepares students for entrance into Canadian universities. Visa schools, whose fees average \$3500 per year, may have enrolments of more than 500 foreign students, although the average is 67.

The second type of private school is the licensed private business and the trade/vocational school of which there are 900 in Canada. More than three-quarters of these are private training institutes. The remainder are correspondence schools. One-third of the programs are in commerce, management and business administration, and another third are in engineering, applied science, technology or trade. In the 1986-87 academic year, these schools reported a total enrolment of 188 000 students. In addition, there are a number of highly specialized, industry-focused technical training institutes. These attract both Canadian and international students for a variety of industry-related skills development and skills upgrading training. For example, the Petroleum Industry Training Service (PITS) has a \$12-million training facility in Edmonton that offers specific programs to new and career employees of the oil industry. This non-profit centre is jointly sponsored by Alberta oil companies.

The third component of the commercial education and training services industry consists of those businesses and professional services firms whose product or service has an educational activity attached to it. There are a variety of professional service firms (consulting engineers, chartered accountants and management consultants) whose principal activity is part of another industrial sector, but who also deliver commercial education and training services in domestic and international markets. Most of the larger consulting firms are interested in and capable of teaching specialty courses based on their own professional expertise. These include forestry management, environmental protection, fisheries development and program/project evaluations of technical training needs.

Also included are companies that provide education and training services as part of the sale of equipment or on a stand-alone basis. An example is the training courses and manuals sold with computer equipment. In addition, most Canadian telecommunications equipment manufacturers have training programs to assist with the technological transfer resulting from the sale of telecommunications systems and related equipment. These services have been developed by companies to ensure a long-term competitive position in their markets. There are no data on the revenues derived by these firms from the delivery of education and training services.



The fourth component of the industry is the commercial activities of Canadian public educational institutions, primarily colleges and universities. These institutions have been involved with the commercial delivery of services to the international market for a number of years. More recently, they have become involved with the domestic commercial market in response to the demands of Canadian industry. Public institutions recognized the potential of the domestic commercial market for short-term seminars and specialized training programs in areas such as small business management, new dentistry techniques and computer services.

The range of commercial activity internationally varies greatly between institutions. Some do not offer any services commercially while others have become quite active internationally. Many actively promote their services overseas through offices established on their campuses. At the same time, these institutions rely on their representative association and NGOs to identify overseas opportunities. NGOs include the Association of Canadian Community Colleges (ACCC), the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), the Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE) and World University Service of Canada (WUSC). All have actively marketed Canadian institutional services overseas for the international student market or to supply education and training services for particular projects.

The largest export market for these institutions continues to be the enrolment of international students. Currently, nine provinces apply some form of higher tuition fees for international students attending primary, secondary and post-secondary institutions — 50 percent to 200 percent higher than fees paid by Canadian students. The presence of international students in Canada represents a substantial source of foreign revenue. It is estimated by the Vancouver Board of Trade that each international student contributes around \$10 000 to the Canadian economy each year. Given the 1987-88 enrolment statistics, this would mean that international students contributed more than \$500 million to the Canadian economy, with roughly \$400 million originating from outside Canada.

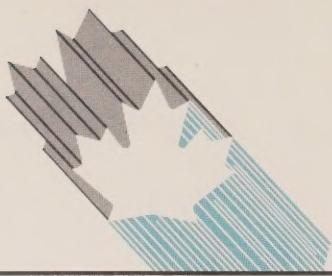
For the 1987-88 academic year, the Canadian Bureau for International Education estimates that there were 54 000 international students studying in Canada. Of these, 31 percent were in elementary and secondary schools, and 69 percent attended graduate and post-graduate colleges and universities. The total number of international students studying in Canada has declined 17 percent from a peak of 64 800 in 1982. Over the same period, elementary and secondary school foreign student enrolment increased by 11 percent, college and trade school enrolment by 20 percent, and graduate program enrolment at universities by eight percent, while undergraduate enrolment dropped by 20 percent.

The international student market has been declining over the last few years as fewer foreign students travel abroad to seek an undergraduate education. The NICs and LDCs which provide most of these students are now establishing their own universities and community colleges and no longer fund the cost of foreign study. This has changed the demand for commercial education and training services, as the LDCs and NICs seek to develop and improve the capacity of their institutions by purchasing specialized training services, teacher training and curriculum design.

Canadian colleges and universities are becoming increasingly involved in the delivery of commercial education and training services internationally, mostly through international development projects sponsored by CIDA or other international financial institutions (IFIs) such as the World Bank. Many developing countries do not have the domestic capacity independently to develop and provide their own infrastructure of schools, colleges and universities. Therefore, they turn to foreign institutions for the required expertise in institutional management, administration and for educational services such as teacher training, curriculum development and the management and provision of staff for education and training projects. Needs are usually clearly identified with information from governments and/or local businesses. Requirements are specific to resolving a particular shortfall in human resources expertise and knowledge.

Traditionally, the international market for Canadian education and training services has been channelled through aid and development projects. The export of most of these Canadian services continues to be funded by CIDA or one of the many international organizations to which Canada provides financial assistance. As a result of a new CIDA policy, more CIDA-sponsored projects will have education and training components. Countries eligible for aid relief are asked to identify training needs when developing and presenting projects for funding.

There are many positive benefits from the export of commercial education and training services. Students who study in Canada take back with them a wealth of experience and an insight into the host society through a variety of working and personal contacts. When students return home, these contacts can serve as essential links in the flow of ideas, information and technology which could, in turn, lead to stronger cultural and commercial ties. The export of commercial education and training services to developing countries can produce a continuous demand for new services and a variety of products. These would support not only the delivery of education and training services, but also the needs of a country that has the skills and expertise to develop further.



Performance

The commercial education and training services industry in Canada began to grow in the late 1960s. CIDA, established around that time, has a large number of international development projects with education and training components. Overseas opportunities, supported by CIDA, assisted Canadian public and private institutions to become not only involved in international development and technical co-operation, but encouraged them to develop an international market focus. Any changes to the structure and delivery of Canadian technical co-operation and aid development programs could affect the competitiveness of Canadian commercial education and training services, whose growth and export development have been strengthened by such programs.

To date, Canada has participated in a large number of international projects that delivered a variety of specialized services. Because of Canada's expertise in forestry, petroleum, mining and fishing, domestic organizations have been able to provide expert programs in these areas to meet foreign education and training services needs. Canada is recognized as a leader in the delivery of services in these fields.

The domestic market for commercial education and training services is relatively new, compared to the international market. While there has always been a domestic need for education and training services, these have traditionally been supplied either through the formal public education system or by in-house training programs provided by employers. It is only since the end of the 1970s that a commercial domestic market has been identified. Suppliers, institutional and corporate, have developed these services, offered on a commercial basis, to meet particular personal and corporate education and training goals.

While there are no data on the size of the worldwide market for commercial education and training services, budgets of some international financial institutions give an idea of the potential market for Canadian suppliers. In 1987, the World Bank contributed more than US\$450 million to educational projects in developing countries. In the same year, the Asian Development Bank contributed more than US\$100 million to similar projects. In addition, there are educational components included in most IFI projects in developing countries.

Canada contributes about 4.5 percent of the overall budgets of IFIs, and receives about two percent of the contracts awarded by these organizations. Canada could fare better in competing for IFI projects. International competition is strong and Canadian suppliers need to be more aggressive if they are going to improve their bidding success.

Until recently, organizations such as CIDA and the World Bank have been catalysts for international market development in this industry. These organizations have identified the needs and drawn up parameters for projects they sponsor. Increasing competition for international services encourages public and private sectors to look more closely at developing new markets for these services. Buyers are becoming more sophisticated because suppliers from other countries are actively marketing a broad range of services in new markets, instead of waiting for countries or IFIs to identify a particular need and then tendering for project bids. The Canadian industry, which has relied on CIDA to identify and develop market opportunities, is beginning to adopt this marketing practice, and has the opportunity to increase its share of the international market.

2. Strengths and Weaknesses

Structural Factors

Canadian suppliers have tended to be more reactive in marketing their diverse commercial education and training expertise internationally. They have bid on projects that have already been identified and put up for tender. By contrast, Canada's major competitors in the international market are very aggressive and well co-ordinated nationally. In this industry, Canada's major competition comes from Britain, France, Japan, the United States and, more recently, Australia. These countries have adopted marketing practices designed to meet the needs of the market. By comparison, Canada does not have any planned approach to marketing its commercial education and training services overseas.

Japanese and Australian organizations are predominantly active in the Asia-Pacific region. Britain, through the British Council, continues to attach importance to the lucrative commercial education and training services market of this region as well. In Japan, both the private and public sectors have invested heavily in training institutes, primarily as a "loss leader" to support the development of export markets for Japanese technologies. These institutes are an integral part of trade, export and investment promotion as they help create future markets for products which will require new skills. The provision of industrial training services in highly visible forms, such as training institutes, is now almost a prerequisite for non-aid projects in certain Asian countries if companies wish to get continuous contracts. The Pacific Rim is a good potential market for Canada, but Canadian companies have not adopted the training institutes approach to this market.

Australia has benefited from being near the Asian-Pacific market and has established offices in certain target countries to generate interest in its commercial education and training services. Several Australian institutions have formed a consortium to market their services through a number of centralized offices in other countries. This co-ordinated approach, combined with an on-site presence in foreign countries, has greatly increased the profile of Australian institutions. As a result, the international student enrolment in Australia has increased significantly in recent years.

The United States is a traditional international competitor by virtue of its size and economic diversity. Most American embassies have detailed information about educational opportunities at U.S. public and private colleges and universities. As well, the U.S. government regularly leads trade missions abroad to develop foreign government and private-sector interest in American commercial education and training services. As in Australia, several American institutions have formed consortia to market their services internationally. Some of these have become influential in developing new market opportunities for their member institutions, as they have resources to which a single institution does not have access.

This co-ordinated, on-site, central approach to the international marketplace has been most successfully practised by the British Council which has encouraged international trade in British education and training services. Many British educational institutions belong to the council which, through offices in nearly every country, actively markets the commercial education and training services of its member colleges and universities. As a representative agency abroad, the council has become a strong marketing resource for British suppliers of commercial education and training services. France, like Britain, is also a significant competitor, with strong government support for the marketing of its education and training services.

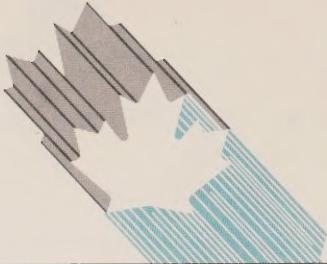
The on-site presence in foreign countries, combined with a more co-ordinated industry approach to the international market, is becoming increasingly necessary if countries are going to increase the exports of their services. To date, Canada has not adopted this approach in any significant way. A recent initiative which recognizes the need for more co-ordinated marketing efforts was undertaken by a consortium of Canadian NGOs that established a Canadian Education and Training Centre in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This centre, funded by CIDA and attached to the Canadian High Commission, promotes education and training opportunities in Canada for Malaysians. The consortium of NGOs has agreed that this centre will jointly market the services of each organization, as well as the resources of its institutional and corporate membership. This is a new approach for these consortium members, who have traditionally competed with one another.

In addition to the need to establish a presence abroad, Canadian international marketing efforts would benefit from a more co-ordinated approach. In particular, problems arise when the same organizations appear on several bids for the same contract. For example, a college or university may submit a bid itself, or be part of a bid by a consortium with a private-sector company, while also being involved in a bid from an NGO or representative association of which it is a member. Such developments harm the clarity and strength of the image of Canadian capabilities in foreign markets. A more co-ordinated marketing approach, stressing increased cooperation between public and private suppliers, would reduce demands on their already limited marketing resources. This would free resources that could be used to further develop existing and new markets for Canadian services.

In the market for international students, Canadian institutions, NGOs and representative associations are often hampered because it is difficult for individual colleges and universities to specify the number of placements available to international students. Canada's competitors do identify the number of qualified students they are willing to accept and this has given them a competitive advantage. The lack of data on the absorptive capacity at Canadian institutions has hindered attempts to attract a greater share of international students.

Trade-related Factors

There are no tariffs on the provision of commercial education and training services either in Canada or abroad. There are also no significant tariffs on goods associated with the delivery of commercial education and training services. However, there are some non-tariff barriers (NTBs), including labour mobility restrictions, which pose problems for the export of education and training services from Canada to other countries. Under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA), there is a provision to facilitate temporary movement of service providers between Canada and the United States. While there is little trade in commercial education and training services between these two countries, the FTA will permit such trade to flow more freely.



Technological Factors

Technologies, such as computers, software, robotics, video and audio tapes, radios and televisions, are used in a number of different facets of the commercial education and training services industry. Their primary use is to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and expertise. They are also sought by clients who want to improve their technical expertise through the transfer of the technology itself, as some education and training services are attached to the purchase of technological goods. Finally, technology is used to improve the administration and management of schools, curriculum and students. Personal computers, facsimile machines, electronic mail and computer conferencing are being used increasingly by the industry to manage its services both in Canada and abroad.

The industry in Canada is adept at the use of all aspects of these technologies, and has acquired a particular strength in the development and application of technology for distance education services. There are more than 35 public institutions in Canada involved with distance education services. The provincial governments of British Columbia and Ontario have actively supported distance education to meet domestic educational requirements. In 1987, the Canadian government agreed to establish two domestic centres to develop and apply distance education technologies and to co-ordinate Commonwealth and Francophone country needs. Working groups with substantial experience in this field are now completing the financial and organizational planning.¹ Both centres, one in Montréal and the other in Vancouver, will be operational in 1989.

The major markets for distance education technologies are the LDCs and NICs, but the application of the technologies may be restricted by the lack of supporting services abroad, such as telephone and satellite communications, or even by a general unfamiliarity with computer equipment. Many countries and certain geographical regions do not have the capacity to use this type of technology.

Other Factors

In Canada, provincial governments administer various policies and programs that govern elementary, secondary and post-secondary institutions as well as private trade/vocational schools. Some provinces, whose public institutions are active internationally, are developing guidelines in order to bring some structure and focus to overseas marketing initiatives. In response to the domestic demand for commercial education and training services, most colleges and trade/vocational schools are involved with the Canadian Jobs Strategy and other training programs of federal and provincial governments. This involvement demonstrates that government-induced changes in educational policies, curriculum, staffing and funding can have an effect on this industry's domestic and international activity and output.

3. Evolving Environment

International trade in commercial education and training services through tendered contracts of IFIs is not expected to grow significantly in the near future. There has been a steady increase in the number of non-aid related education and training services projects in many NICs and LDCs. Their need for improved educational systems will ensure that market opportunities continue to grow.

New trade opportunities are also emerging for Canadian suppliers in countries seeking alternatives to the services already supplied by other major exporters. Canadian suppliers are relatively new in the international market and are regarded as positive alternatives to firms and institutions that have traditionally dominated.

It is expected that the domestic market will also continue to grow, and that there will be increased opportunities for private suppliers of commercial education and training services. These opportunities will come from businesses seeking more highly skilled domestic workers to meet the competitive demands of the marketplace.

The international and domestic market demand for commercial education and training services is not rigid. As a nation's human resources develop, its educational infrastructure develops and matures. With development and industrialization, a country's requirements become more specialized and a greater proportion of technical/vocational education and training will be needed. This points to a constantly growing market whose demands continue to change.

4. Competitiveness Assessment

At present, there is little foreign competition facing Canada's domestic suppliers of commercial education and training services. Internationally, Canada faces many challenges, as Canadian suppliers often have neither the marketing experience, nor the resources to identify and capture new opportunities. While the quality of the services being offered by the different components of the industry are highly competitive, there still exists some confusion abroad about Canadian capability and what Canadian suppliers have to offer. To date, Canadian suppliers of these services have not approached the international market in as co-ordinated a manner as might be desired. The challenge is to be more focused in international activities which will place the Canadian industry in a better position to capture export opportunities.

The export of these services internationally is relatively new for Canada. The positive benefits of exporting are reinforced by the potential to develop broader and longer-term trading relationships as a result of the initial provision of education and training services. As developing countries improve their human resources and industrial infrastructures, their needs for education and training services will change and become more specialized and technical. Given these market characteristics and the high quality of Canadian expertise, there are numerous opportunities for this industry to increase its exports.

For further information concerning the subject matter contained in this profile, contact:

Service Industries and Consumer Goods Branch
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
Attention: Commercial Education and Training
Services
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

(613) 954-2977

Note: Formal industry statistics are not currently available for commercial education and training services.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761117647966>

Nota : Aucune statistique n'est actuellement disponible sur le secteur des services commerciaux d'enseignement et de formation.

Tél. : (613) 954-2977

Objectif : Services commerciaux d'enseignement
Industrie : Sciences et Technologie Canada
et des biens de consommation
Industries des services
et de la formation
235, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H5

Four de plus amples renseignements sur ce dossier, s'adresser à :

Actuellement, les fournisseurs canadiens de services commerciaux d'enseignement et de formation évoluent progressivement sans concurrence sur le marché intérieur. Sur le marché extérieur, les défis sont nombreux; les fournisseurs canadiens manduent souvent d'expérience en commercialisation et de ressources pour trouver des débouchés et en profiter. La qualité des services dispensés par ce secteur est réputée, mais il existe cependant une certaine confusion à l'étranger quant aux compétences offertes à la spécialité des fournisseurs canadiens ainsi qu'à la nature même de leurs services. La coordination de leurs démarches sur le plan international laisse quelque peu à désirer. Le secteur canadien des services commerciaux d'enseignement et de formation devra donc rationaliser davantage ses activités sur le plan international s'il veut augmenter ses débouchés internationaux.

4. Evaluation de la compétitivité

Le marché extérieur s'ouvrant à cette industrie est fluctuant. Le perfectionnement des ressources humaines d'un pays entraîne l'évolution de son système scolaire. Le développement de son système scolaire. L'industrialisation sort à l'origine de besoins particuliers, surtout au chapitre de la formation technique et professionnelle. Le marché paraît donc en croissance constante et la demande, en perspective évolutive.

Dans un proche avenir, il devrait pas y avoir d'accroissement important dans le commerce international des services d'enseignement et de formation dispensées dans le cadre de contrats de projets financiers internationaux. Le nombre de institutions financières internationales, les sociétés par actions et les sociétés par commandite, qui ont une demande d'enseignement et de formation non augmentée. Dans ces pays, leurs besoins en ce domaine sont une garantie pour l'expansion des débouchés.

De nouveaux marchés s'ouvrent également aux fournisseurs canadiens dans des pays chez qui des solutions différentes de celles proposées par les principaux concurrents. L'arrivée des fournisseurs canadiens est reçue sur le marché extrêmeur. Cela-ci semble souvent présenter une solution de recherche avantageuse comparée à celle des fournisseurs qui ont depuis toujours dominé ce marché.

La demande intérieure devrait continuer de croître et les débouchés pour les fournisseurs privés de services commerciaux d'enseignement et de formation devraient augmenter. Ce marché proviendrait des entreprises qui cherchent un personnel plus compétent pour répondre aux besoins du marché.

3. Evolution de l'environnement

Autres facteurs

Les principaux marchés de la formation à distance sont les pays peu industrialisés et certains pays peu développés qui ont une population rurale et éloignée des centres urbains. Ces pays ont des besoins importants en formation professionnelle pour leur main-d'œuvre rurale et dans le secteur agricole. La formation professionnelle à distance peut être fournie par des institutions publiques ou privées, ou par des organismes de formation professionnelle. Les méthodes utilisées peuvent varier en fonction de l'objectif de formation et du niveau d'éducation. Les méthodes courantes sont la téléformation, la formation en ligne et la formation par correspondance.

Les techniques de pointe telles que le matériel et les logiciels d'information, la robotique, l'audiovisuel, la radio et la télévision jouent un grand rôle dans cette industrie pour faciliter l'échange des connaissances techniques et des compétences de leurs chercheurs égarés pour améliorer leurs compétences techniques pour le transfert même de la technologie puisque certaines services de la formation sont liés à l'achat de biens technologiques.

Enfin, la technologie sera à améliorer la gestion et l'administration des écoles, des programmes et des étudiants. Micro-ordinateurs, télécopieurs, messagerie et téléconférences informatiques serviront au Canada, ce secteur fait largement de ces services à la fois pour la formation à distance, un domaine d'activités pour plus de 35 établissements canadiens d'enseignement public. Les gouvernements détiennent une grande partie pour répondre à la demande colombienne et l'Ontario reconnaît l'importance du travail spécialisées achèvent actuellement la planification du financement et de l'organisation. Les deux centres, dont l'un est situé à Vancouver et l'autre à Montréal, devraient entrer en activité en 1989.

Facteurs technologiques

Au Canada ou à l'étranger, il existe deux tarifs au chapitre des services commerciaux d'ensemblage et de formalisation, cependant il n'en est pas de même pour la question des biens se rattachant à ces services. Il existe cependant quelques barrières non douanières, telles la limitation des déplacements non résidents, qui nuisent aux exportations canadiennes. Certaines conditions de l'accord de libre-échange entre le Canada et les États-Unis sont destinées à faciliter le séjour temporaire des fournisseurs de services de part et d'autre de la frontière. Même si le commerce dans cette industrie est quelque peu limité entre ces deux pays, l'accord devrait faciliter les échanges.

Facteurs liés au commerce

Au Canada, sur le marché de la clientèle étudiante étrangère, la difficulté pour chaque collège et université d'évaluer avec précision le nombre de places disponibles pour cette catégorie d'étudiants est communément rencontrée dans les maisons d'enseignement, aux ONG, aux représentants des associations régionales et universitaires ainsi qu'aux regroupements professionnels. Les deux courants sont définis le nombre d'étudiants qui sont disposés à accepter, augmentant ainsi leur compétitivité. Le manque de données sur la capacité d'accueil destablissements canadiens nuit donc à leurs efforts pour attirer une plus grande part des étudiants étrangers.

Cette façon d'aborder le marché international, alliant coordination, présence sur place et regroupement, a particulièrement réussi au British Council qui vise à l'essor du commerce international pour des services d'enseignement et de formation en Grande-Bretagne. Plusieurs collèges et universités sont membres du Conseil qui offre les services commerciaux d'enseignement exécutif et de formation pour la commercialisation des services des fournisseurs britanniques. Ainsi star de la Grande-Bretagne, la France livre aussi une vive concurrence offerte des services semblables grâce à l'aide de son gouvernement.

Pour augmenter leurs exportations, les pays doivent de plus en plus adopter une stratégie qui conjugue la présence de tels services dans les pays étrangers et la coordination des marchés internationaux. Seule une initiative récente très peu fait en ce sens. Seule une initiative récente dans ce pays les ressources proposées par les Canadiennes. Aux termes de l'enquête, le centre commercialisait des maisons d'enseignement dont membres du conseil, à l'étranger, la communauté internationale a besoin d'affirmer la présence Outre le besoin, étais-en plus habitués à la concurrence qu'à la vente de même projets, par exemple, à un consortium auprès d'une société privée, tout en répondant à une offre concurrente d'un organisme ou d'un regroupement dont elle est membre. De telles situations affaiblissent l'image canadienne sur le marché extérieur. Une démarche plus logique consiste à trouver à l'étranger des débouchés pour les marchés actuels pour les services canadiens.

Sur le marché extérieur, ce secteur canadien a surtout eu tendance à réagir plus tôt qu'à agir en matière de commercialisation de ses divers services. Les fournisseurs canadiens se concentrent de répondre aux besoins commerciaux connus pour répondre aux besoins du marché. Le Canada, pour sa part, n'a aucunne méthode particulière de commercialisation de cette industrie à l'étranger.

La concurrence provient surtout de Grande-Bretagne, de France, du Japon, des États-Unis et, depuis peu, d'Australie. Ces pays ont adopté des modes de vente différents et fort bien organisés à l'échelle nationale que leurs principaux concurrents étrangers sont très dynamiques et qui offrent certaines projets alors à des appels d'offres lancés pour certains projets alors que les fournisseurs canadiens se concentrent de répondre aux besoins commerciaux connus pour répondre aux besoins du marché. Le Canada, pour sa part, n'a aucunne méthode particulière de commercialisation de cette industrie à l'étranger.

Facteurs structurels

2. Forces et faiblesses

L'expansion de ce secteur sur le marché international pivote autour d'organismes comme l'ACDI et la Banque mondiale qui connaissent bien les besoins des projets qui parraissent être définisSENT les conditions. La concurrence serrée dans le domaine des services internationaux a incité les secteurs public et privé à chercher de nouveaux débouchés. Les secteurs se font de plus en plus exigeants, car les fournisseurs concurrents offrent un nombre de services aux nouveaux marchés et ne sont pas contents que les organismes commerciaux aient une place dans l'économie. Les secteurs privés ont donc été créés pour répondre à cette demande.

Ce secteur d'activité a pris son essor vers la fin des années 60, épaulé de la fondation de l'ACDI. L'Agence menait alors plusieurs projets de développement intensif dans la scolarité et la formation. L'aide de l'ACDI à l'étranger a joué un rôle important dans l'implantation de partenaires et plusieurs de ces missions ont permis de renforcer les partenariats existants. Au début des années 70, le secteur a été modifié par l'organisation et au fonctionnement des programmes de coopération technique et d'aide au développement pourrait avoir des répercussions sur la compétitivité de ce secteur dont la croissance est liée à l'expansion des exportations canadiennes dans les domaines forestier, compétence canadienne dans certains secteurs et étranger. La compétence variété de services spécialisés. La de nombreux projets internationaux comprenant une grande variété de services spécialisés. La compétence variété de services spécialisés. La mondialisation, et elle a permis aux organismes canadiens de proposer des programmes spécialisés répondant aux besoins de l'entreprise et des services de formation à l'étranger.

Cependant, le marché intérieur de ce secteur est plus récent. La demande de services de formation publique scolaire ou par les programmes intenses de formation des entreprises. Le marché intérieur n'est vraiment apparu que vers la fin des années 70. Pour ce marché, les établissements publics et l'entreprise privée ont proposé des services commerciaux pour répondre aux demandes tant des particuliers que des entreprises.

Rendement

L'exportation des services de cette industrie entraîne de nombreuses retombées. Les étudiants en séjour d'études au Canada retournent dans leur pays, riches d'une expérience et d'une compréhension de leurs hôtes grâce à leur travaux et aux rencontres personnelles. A leur retour, ces relations sont souvent essentielles à l'échange d'idées, de renseignements et de technologies, ce qui peut consolider les liens culturels et commerciaux, et même à l'achat d'autres biens et services. L'enrichissement et les services de formation constituent l'un des premiers besoins d'un pays en développement. Ils peuvent également être à l'origine d'une demande permanente de services et de biens, servant non seulement à l'enrichissement et à la formation, mais aussi aux besoins d'un pays disposant des talents et des compétences utiles à son expansion.

La 2^e catégorie se compose des écoles privées accréditées et des écoles de métier. Il existe au Canada 900 entreprises de ce genre, dont plus de 75 p. 100 sont de véritables maisons d'enseignement la technologie et les métiers, les sciences appliquées, 33 p. 100 des programmes ouverts, le secteur administratif des affaires regroupe environ 300 entreprises et administrations, un autre tiers, pendant l'année scolaire 1986-1987, le nombre total d'élèves techniques, soit l'ingénierie, les sciences appliquées, la technologie et les métiers, les sciences appliquées, 33 p. 100 des programmes ouverts, le secteur administratif des affaires regroupe environ 300 entreprises et administrations, un autre tiers, pendant l'année scolaire 1986-1987, le nombre total d'élèves inscrits s'élevait à 188 000. Par ailleurs, il existe un certain nombre de collèges très techniques dont la clientèle se compose d'élèves canadiens et étrangers cherchant à acquérir un métier ou à améliorer leur formation technique. Ainsi, le Petroleum Industry Training Service, organisme sans but lucratif parallèle à l'Institut de l'industrie pétrolière. Le 3^e sous-secteur de l'industrie considérée est le secteur des services commerciaux d'enseignement et de formation régionale les entreprises et les services de services spécialisés qui proposent des cours de formation dans ses installations de 12 millions de dollars à par les sociétés pétrolières de l'Alberta, disperse, Edmonton, un enseignement particulier réservé au personnel de l'industrie pétrolière.

Le 3^e sous-secteur de l'industrie considérée est le secteur des services commerciaux d'enseignement et de formation régionale les entreprises et les services de services spécialisés qui proposent des cours de formation dans ses installations de 12 millions de dollars à de nombreux cabinets conseil, d'experts-comptables, ceux d'ingénieurs-conseils, d'experts-comptables, de conseillers en gestion, experts-travaux, comme de consultants sur les marchés intérieur et extérieur, mais sont aussi appelés à offrir leurs services de activités dans un autre secteur de cette industrie, de consultants en gestion, experts-travaux, comme de nombreux cabinets professionnels, comme mesures de donner des cours spéciales faisant appelle à leur compétence professionnelle, soit la mesure de donner à ce genre d'activités et sont en la plupart des grands cabinets de consultation formation sur les marchés intérieur et extérieur, mais aussi à proposer, la protection de l'environnement, le développement des pêches ainsi que des gestions forestières, la protection de l'environnement, à l'utilisation du matériau qu'elles vendent. Il s'agit par exemple des entreprises qui, dans le cadre de leur service après-vente ou non, préparent à long terme leur des cours aussi les entreprises dont les matériels de télécommunications dé fournissent de la vente de systèmes de la technologie résultant de la vente de systèmes de programmes de formation pour faciliter le transfert de technologies aussi les entreprises canadiennes de matériels de télécommunications qui, pour la plupart, dispenseront des cours à des manuels d'utilisation des matériels de télécommunications et de matériel complémentaire. Toutes ces entreprises ont mis au point de tels programmes de formation pour faciliter le transfert de technologies aussi les entreprises canadiennes de matériels de télécommunications qui, pour la plupart, dispenseront des cours à des manuels d'utilisation des matériels de télécommunications et de matériel complémentaire.

Never forget

1. Structure et rendement

Structure

DE L'INDUSTRIE SERVICES COMMERCIAUX ENSEIGNEMENT ET DE FORMATION

886

AVANT-PROPOS

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Étant donné l'évolution actuelle des échanges commerciaux et leur dynamique, l'industrie canadienne,

pour survivre et prospérer, se doit de soutenir la concurrence internationale. Le profil présenté dans ces pages fait partie d'une série de documents qui sont des évaluations sommaires de la compétitivité de certains secteurs

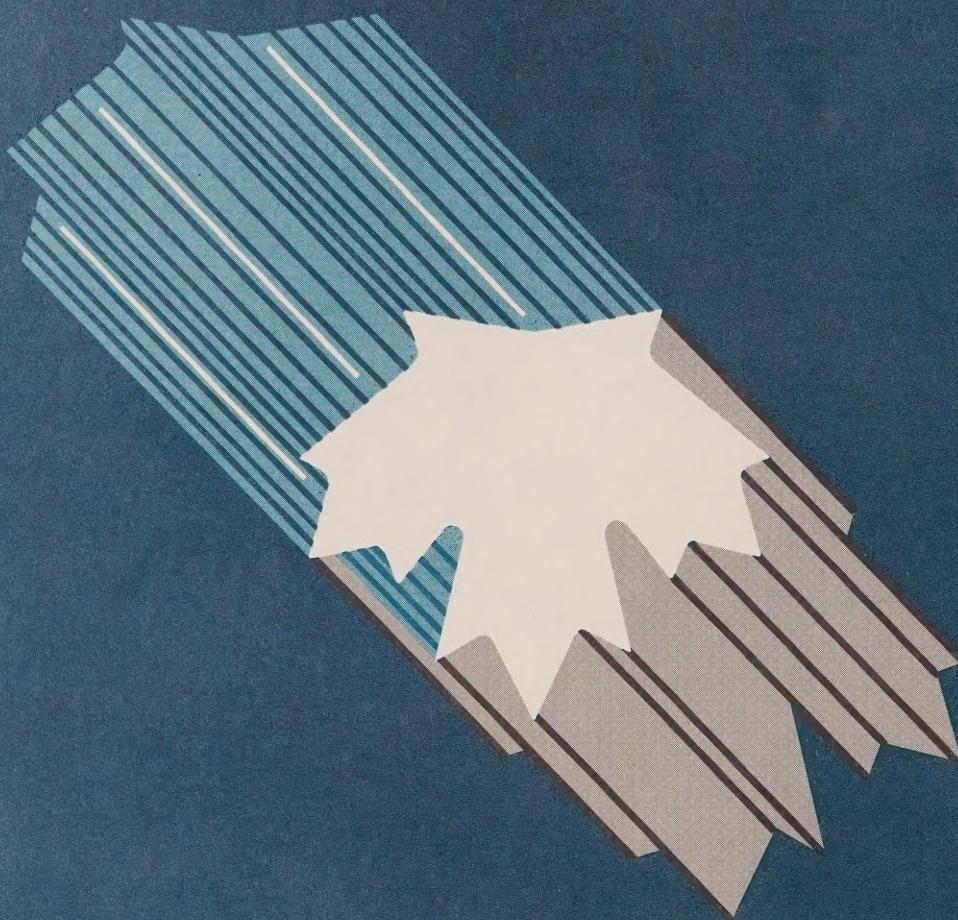
Le secteur industriel est l'un des premiers à avoir adopté les technologies de l'information et de la communication. Les entreprises utilisent de plus en plus ces technologies pour améliorer leur performance et leur compétitivité. Cela se traduit par une augmentation de la productivité, une réduction des coûts et une meilleure gestion de la chaîne d'approvisionnement. Les entreprises utilisent également les technologies de l'information et de la communication pour développer de nouveaux produits et services, et pour se développer à l'international.

sont prises pour créer le ministère de l'industrie de la Technologie, des Sciences et de l'Énergie régionale et du ministère de l'Expansions industrielles Technologie, des Sciences et de l'État chargé des Sciences et de la Technologie, des documents et de la recherche mis à jour régulièrement et servent de base aux discussions sur l'évolution, les perspectives et l'orientation stratégique de l'industrie.

Canada

Services commerciaux d'enseignement et de formation

 Industry, Sciences et Technologie Canada
Industry, Science and Technology Canada



P R O F I L
DE L'INDUSTRIE